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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/821,347	04/09/2004	Ching-Kuo Chin		9997
25859	7590	04/26/2005		
WEI TE CHUNG FOXCONN INTERNATIONAL, INC. 1650 MEMOREX DRIVE SANTA CLARA, CA 95050			EXAMINER ZARROLI, MICHAEL C	
			ART UNIT 2839	PAPER NUMBER

DATE MAILED: 04/26/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

# Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/821,347

Applicant(s)

CHIN, CHING-KUO

Examiner

Michael C. Zarroli

Art Unit

2839

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

## Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

## Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 09 April 2004.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

## Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-17 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-17 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

## Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 09 April 2004 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

## Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

## Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

## **DETAILED ACTION**

### ***Claim Objections***

1. Claims 3 and 11 objected to because of the following informalities:  
Antecedent problem with “**the** printed circuit board.” Appropriate correction is required.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

2. This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).
3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 1-8 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Mori et al in view of Byquist.

Mori discloses an electrical connector assembly for electrically connecting two electrical interfaces (fig. 9), comprising: a socket body (10, 20) comprising a plurality of first sidewalls (14, 26 etc.), and two opposite first sidewalls forming a connecting section (fig. 9 left side of 10 and 20) and a retaining section (fig. 9 right side of 10 and 20) respectively; a frame (30) having a plurality of second sidewalls (unnumbered top fig. 9) cooperatively defining an opening to accommodate the socket body (figures 6 & 9); a socket plate (40) mounted to the connecting section (fig. 12); and a load lever (50) assembled to the retaining section to engage with the socket plate (figures 9 & 12-13),

Mori discloses that the second sidewalls have protrusions and that the first sidewalls have slots not via versa as the applicant has claimed.

Byquist discloses (fig. 4) first sidewalls that form a plurality of protrusions (454) on the exterior surface adjacent the connecting section and the retaining section, and the second sidewalls correspondingly define a plurality of slots (4166) to mate

with the protrusions, thereby reinforcing the socket body via engagement between the protrusions and the slots.

At the time the invention was made it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the protrusion/slot arrangement of Mori et al with the slot/protrusion arrangement of Byquist. A motivation for this rearrangement would be to permit flexibility in manufacturing operations, something well known in manufacturing. Well-settled case law *In re Gazda*, 219 F.2d 449, 452, 104 USPQ 400, 402 (CCPA 1955) has shown that merely having reversed parts is not a reason for patentability.

Regarding claim 2 the Mori/Byquist slot/protrusion combination discloses that said socket body has a longitudinal symmetrical axis, and said protrusions are symmetrically arranged about the longitudinal symmetrical axis (fig. 9, Mori).

Regarding claim 3 the Mori/Byquist slot/protrusion combination discloses that said protrusions are positioned close to the printed circuit board (Byquist 440).

Regarding claim 4 the Mori/Byquist slot/protrusion combination discloses that said protrusions comprise a plurality of blocks separated from each other (Mori at 34).

Regarding claim 5 the Mori/Byquist slot/protrusion combination discloses that said protrusions comprise integral blocks (Mori fig. 9).

Regarding claim 6 the Mori/Byquist slot/protrusion combination discloses that said protrusions are integrally formed with the socket body (Byquist fig. 4).

Regarding claim 7 the Mori/Byquist slot/protrusion combination discloses that said slots extend across the second sidewalls (fig. 9 Mori or fig. 4 Byquist).

Regarding claim 8 the Mori/Byquist slot/protrusion combination discloses that said slots do not extend across the second sidewalls (fig. 9 Mori or fig. 4 Byquist).

5. Claims 9-17 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Mori et al in view of Byquist.

Mori discloses an electrical connector assembly for electrically connecting an electrical package (fig. 7) with a circuit substrate (unnumbered fig. 7 below package), comprising: a socket body (10, 20) having a connecting section and a retaining section at opposite ends thereof (fig. 9), and comprising a plurality of first sidewalls; a frame (30) having a plurality of second sidewalls (unnumbered top fig. 9) cooperatively defining an opening to accommodate the socket body (figures 6 & 9); a socket plate (40) mounted to the connecting section (fig. 12) and, a load lever (50) assembled to the retaining section to mate with the socket plate (figures 9 & 12-13).

Mori discloses that the second sidewalls have protrusions and that the first sidewalls have slots not via versa as the applicant has claimed.

Byquist discloses (fig. 4) that the first sidewalls form a plurality of protrusions (454) on an exterior surface, adjacent the connecting section and the retaining section respectively and that the second sidewalls define a plurality of slots (4166) correspondingly to engage with the protrusions of the first sidewalls.

At the time the invention was made it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the protrusion/slot arrangement of Mori et al with the slot/protrusion arrangement of Byquist. A motivation for this rearrangement would be to permit flexibility in manufacturing operations, something well known in manufacturing. Well-settled case law *In re Gazda*, 219 F.2d 449, 452, 104 USPQ 400, 402 (CCPA 1955) has shown that merely having reversed parts is not a reason for patentability.

Regarding claim 10 the Mori/Byquist slot/protrusion combination discloses that said socket body has a longitudinal symmetrical axis, and said protrusions are symmetrically arranged about the longitudinal symmetrical axis (fig. 9, Mori).

Regarding claim 11 the Mori/Byquist slot/protrusion combination discloses that said protrusions are positioned close to the printed circuit board (Byquist 440).

Regarding claim 12 the Mori/Byquist slot/protrusion combination discloses that said protrusions comprise a plurality of blocks separated from each other (Mori at 34).

Regarding claim 13 the Mori/Byquist slot/protrusion combination discloses that said protrusions comprise integral blocks (Mori fig. 9).

Regarding claim 14 the Mori/Byquist slot/protrusion combination discloses that said protrusions are integrally formed with the socket body (Byquist fig. 4).

Regarding claim 15 the Mori/Byquist slot/protrusion combination discloses that said slots extend across the second sidewalls (fig. 9 Mori or fig. 4 Byquist).

Regarding claim 16 the Mori/Byquist slot/protrusion combination discloses that said slots do not extend across the second sidewalls (fig. 9 Mori or fig. 4 Byquist).

### *Conclusion*

6. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. Ma (US6780024) teaches a socket, frame lever and plate.

7. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Michael C. Zarroli whose telephone number is 571-272-2101. The examiner can normally be reached on 7:30 to 3:30 M-F.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, T.C. Patel can be reached on (571) 272-2800 ext 39. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.



Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).



Michael C. Zarroli  
Primary Examiner  
Art Unit 2839

MCZ  
MCZ